



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIRECTLY OBSERVED TREATMENT, SHORT-COURSE (DOTS) AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES AT VARANASI

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ABSTRACT

DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, short-course), is the name given to the tuberculosis control strategy recommended by the World Health Organization. According to W.H.O, The most cost-effective way to stop the spread of TB in communities with a high incidence is by curing it.

Tuberculosis is a specific infectious disease caused by M. Tuberculosis and Affects every parts of the body it was observed that tuberculosis killed nearly everyone it infected tubercle bacillus spreads through droplet infection when people who have active tuberculosis infection cough or sneezes. Incorporating DOTS Therapy leads to early diagnosis and decrease mortality rate. Student participation in DOTS depends on their knowledge. A descriptive study was conducted where in students of age group 18-30 years were selected for the study using random sampling method A total 100 students were included in the study. Data were collected using a knowledge questionnaires. The majority 69% of the respondents were having good, 10% excellent and 21% average knowledge regarding DOTS therapy. A significant association was found between demographic variables and knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Study, Knowledge, Student, Assess.

INTRODUCTION:

DOTS increase the accuracy of diagnosis of tuberculosis by advocating sputum smear microscopy there by reducing the spreads of tuberculosis. In 1996 the WHO claimed that where the health system is working even moderately well the DOTS strategy is extraordinarily effective achieving cure rates over 90%.

In 1994 the WHO announced a new strategy called DOTS for the worldwide control of TB.

DOTS means that a trained health worker or other designated individual (excluding a family member) provides the prescribed TB drugs and watch the patient swallow every dose. Good health is rightly regarded as a treasure our physical economic and social well-being is directly related to it in an age when we believe that we have the tools to conquer most disease the ancient scourge of TB still causes two million deaths a year worldwide more than any other single infectious organism reminding us that we still have a long ways to go.

It is a barrier to social- economic development and the greatest burden of tuberculosis incidence and mortality in India is an adult aged 15-60 years which include the most productive members of society. Lack of awareness can worsen the epidemiological situation of TB in community because many patient who don't receive DOTS and stop taking anti-tubercle drugs such patients may become resistance to the drugs they have taken and May suffers from multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB).

Standardized treatment regimen of 6-8 months for at least all confirmed sputum smear positive cases with DOTS for at least the initiate two months.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the level of knowledge of nursing students regarding Directly Observed Treatment, Short- Course therapy (DOTS).
2. To find out the association between knowledge of students with selected demographic variables regarding directly observed Treatment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research design was consisted an Descriptive research design approach to assess the knowledge regarding direct observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) among nursing students in selected nursing college at Varanasi. The population selected for the study was 100 BSc nursing students. The samples were selected by using non-probability, purposive sampling technique.

The development of tools involved steps of test construction i.e. preparing the blue print, selection of items. Content validity of questionnaire was done and modifications were done according to the suggestion given by experts. Pre testing and reliability of tools were done. The tools were found to be reliable.

The data were collected by using structural knowledge questionnaire. The structural questionnaire consisting of two sections; Section I: demographic data and Section II: consisted of 26 knowledge questionnaire with maximum score of 26.

RESULT:

The analysis of data was based on the objectives and hypothesis. Descriptive statistics were used to mean, frequency and percentage with tabular presentation of data.

Chi square test was used to test the hypothesis and significance difference in the level of knowledge of students regarding direct observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) job satisfaction of male and female staff nurses working in Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre.

Objective 1:

Among 100 respondents 10% were having excellent knowledge, 69% having good knowledge and remaining 21% having average knowledge.

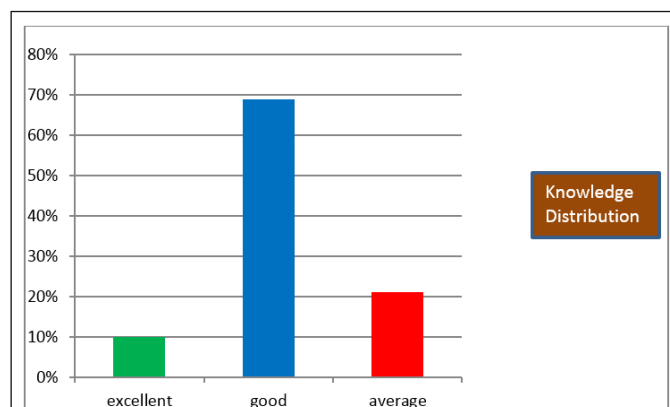


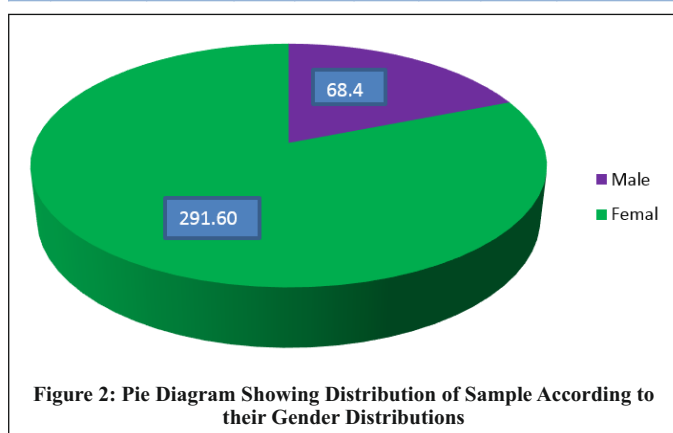
Figure 1: Column diagram showing the level of knowledge of BSc nursing students

Objective 2:

Table 1: Association between Knowledge of Students on Dots Therapy and Demographic Variables Among Nursing Students

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Option	Average	Good	Excellent	χ^2 Value	P value	Significance
1	Gender	Male	7	12	0	5.25	2.920	Significance
		Female	14	57	10			
2	Religion	Hindu	19	65	10	1.05	1.943	Significance
		Muslim	1	3	0			
		Christian	1	1	0			
		Other	0	0	0			

3	Age group	18-22 Years	15	58	9	5.63	1.943	Significance
		23-26 Years	5	10	1			
		27-30 Years	0	1	1			
		Above 30 Years						
4	Education	Intermediate	7	30	6	5.53	1.943	Significance
		Graduate	10	21	4			
		Post-graduate	0	1	0			
		Other	4	17	0			
5	Source of previous knowledge about DOTS	News Paper	0	5	0	6.43	1,943	Significance
		College Teacher	17	39	6			
		Internet	4	18	2			
		Other	0	7	2			



DISCUSSION:

This chapter discusses the major findings of the study and reviews them in relation to similar studies conducted by other researchers. The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge, regarding DOTS therapy among the nursing students at Apex College of Nursing in Varanasi, UP.

SECTION- I

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

In gender criteria, the majority 81% of the study participants were to female, and the remaining 19% of male.

The religious distribution depicts that majority 94% of the study participants were Hindus, 4% Muslims, 2% Christians and remaining 0% belonged to other religions.

In age criteria, the majority 82% of the study participants were to 18-22 years of age group, 16% to 23-26 years, 1% to 27-30 years and remaining 1% to above 30 years. Thus, the study revealed that most of the participants were 18-22 years of age group.

As per the educational distribution of the study participants only 43% were having Intermediate education, 35% Graduate, 1% Post-graduate and 21% were having other courses. Thus, the study revealed that most of the 43% participants were having education level of Intermediate.

The information source distribution depicts that 62% of study participants gets information from college teacher, 24% from Internate, 9% from other while remaining 5% through Newspaper. Thus, the study reveals that majority of study participant's source of information is College teacher.

SECTION- II

KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DOTS THERAPY:

The result shows that majority 69% of the samples were having Good knowledge, 21% Average knowledge and remaining 10% had excellent knowledge regarding DOTS therapy.

CONCLUSION:

The researchers have conducted a study on DOTS therapy. The result showed that 69% were having good knowledge, 10% excellent knowledge and 21% average level of knowledge regarding DOTS therapy. This concludes that more edu-

cation and awareness is needed among the nursing students regarding DOTS therapy.

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